

FAMILIA—SCINCIDÆ.

GENUS—CYCLODUS. *Wagler.*CYCLODUS CASUARINÆ. *Bibr.*

PLATE XV.—FIG. 3.

Aurium margine anteriore simplici; squamis corporis lævibus, in seriebus xxiv dispositis.

"*Kénou de la casuarina*, Cocteau, Tab. Synopt." (c. Bibr. Hist. Nat. des Rept. V. p. 749.)
Cyclodus casuarina, Bibr. l. c.

As I have not the work of the lamented Dr. Cocteau by me, I quote the above reference from M. Bibron's work, in which this species is fully described. It differs from the other species of this curious genus in many minute characters of the scaling of the head, but the most tangible and obvious distinctive character consists in the number of series of scales, which does not exceed twenty-four, all around the body, whilst in the others, they amount to thirty-four or thirty-eight. It would appear that it is liable to some considerable diversity in colour and markings. That which M. Bibron describes, has "the head of a yellowish grey, the whole of the upper part of the body olive grey, and the inferior part whitish grey." The specimen in the collection of the Zoological Society has the whole upper part of a brownish grey, with twelve black lines extending from the neck along the back and tail, corresponding with the sutures of the longitudinal series of scales. The under surface of the tail is marked by about thirty transverse, interrupted, black bands. The following is the description given by Mr. Darwin from his specimen when taken,—“Scales on the centre of the back light greenish brown, edged on their sides with black; scales on the sides of the body above greyer and with less black, below reddish: belly yellow, with numerous narrow, irregular, waving, transverse lines of black, which are formed by the lower margin of some of the scales being black; head above grey, beneath whitish.” Mr. Darwin adds, that the motion of the body, when crawling, resembles that of a snake. It is not very active. Coleoptera and larvæ were found in its stomach. “It is common in the open woods near Hobart Town in Van Diemen's Land.”

CLASSIS—AMPHIBIA.

ORDO—ANOURA.

FAMILIA—RANIDÆ.

GENUS RANA.

RANA DELALANDII. *Bibr.*

PLATE XVI.—FIG. 1.

Dentibus palatinis in serie transversâ, medio interruptâ, dispositis; membris posterioribus corpore cum capite duplò longioribus; pedibus posticis gracillimis, semipalmatis.

Rana Delalandii, Bibr. Hist. Rept. VIII. p. 388.

DESCRIPTION.—Head elongate, depressed. Eyes large, not prominent. Tympanum nearly round. Palatine teeth in two simple series, commencing at the inner side of the anterior margin of the posterior nares, and extending towards each other in a transverse direction, leaving between them a space of about half the length of each. Tongue not quite as long as it is broad. Body somewhat depressed, and with the head forming an almost uninterrupted ellipse. Skin of the back, with several small longitudinal folds. Anterior legs, when placed against the sides, reaching to the thigh. Fingers very slender, and of nearly equal length. Posterior limbs fully twice as long as the head and body. Toes extremely long and slender, and connected by a membrane by about half their length.

COLOUR.—The general colour of the upper parts is a rich brown, with darker brown and white markings. A white median fascia extends the whole length of the head and body; another fascia of the same colour and of very irregular figure on each side, passes backwards and downwards from above the shoulders, and loses itself in the pale colour of the abdomen. There are several smaller white lines and spots, and others of a dark rich brown, particularly a large mark of the latter colour behind the eye, including the tympanum. The thighs and legs are elegantly banded with similar colours. The under side is whitish.

DIMENSIONS.

	In. Lines.
Length of the head and body	1 8
of anterior extremities	1 1
of posterior ditto	3 7

This species was first discovered at the Cape of Good Hope by M. Delalande, and named after him by Mons. Bibron. Mr. Darwin found it in the same locality. It is now figured for the first time.